

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOLUME XLVIII--NUMBER 128.

WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS. (ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

MOVEMENT FOR RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

General Advance of the British Army
for the Relief of La-
dysmith.

CROSSED THE TUGELA RIVER.

"We Are Going to Relief of Our Com-
rades in Ladysmith," Says
General Buller.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 4 a. m.—Military critics in affiliation with the war office consider that the expected battle along the wide area south and west of Ladysmith, can hardly be delayed beyond to-day. From Durban it is reported that fighting has already begun.

General Buller's forces, engaged in the flanking operation across the Tugela, are some 13,000 or 14,000 bayonets, 1,200 horses and forty guns. The disposition of his other 15,000 or 20,000 men is not known, although the assumption is that the whole army will be in action when the hour for combined movement arrives.

Three weeks ago General Buller had 30,000 men. Considerable reinforcements have since reached him, giving him probably 35,000 men and eighty guns all told.

Estimates of how many men and guns the Boers have to oppose him are mere guess work. In not replying to General Lyttleton's shells they are using the tactics that proved so successful in the battles of Magersfontein and Colenso—lying low in their trenches and thus hoping to conceal their precise position until the infantry advance.

The Daily Chronicle's military expert sees a curious analogy between General Buller's situation now and on the eve of Magersfontein. Now, as then, the Boers are making a stand, with their backs to investing lines within a few miles. As Lord Methuen, after crossing Modder river, had to attack the Spytfontein and Magersfontein hills, so General Buller after passing the Tugela, faces invisible entrenchments in a rough country.

One correspondent mentions General Buller's wheeled transport of 5,000 vehicles, which connects him with the rail head, about thirty miles to the rear. Among these vehicles are thirty traction engines, which draw from ten to fifteen wagons each.

General Buller's warning about the misuse of the white flag by the Boers in his proclamation to the troops, is considered a rather broad hint to give no quarter. His phrase, "There will be no turning back," is played upon editorially by the morning papers as presaging cheerful announcements.

The absorbing interest felt in the situation in Natal makes other points in the theatre of war seem microscopic. Lord Methuen lies behind his works at Modder river. It is estimated that his forces will have to be nearly or quite doubled before he can relieve Kimberley.

British reinforcements are moving toward General French at Rensburg. With these he is expected to advance. General Gatacre's men occupy Lopesburg, a slight advance.

The war office announces that next will be embarked seventy-two guns, 3,700 men and 2,210 horses. This is the largest consignment of artillery ever sent abroad. The war office invites 500 volunteers for a sharpshooter's battalion of yeomanry.

Sir William MacCormic, in the Lancet, says that of the 309 wounded in the hospitals visited by him, only eight had been hit by shells.

Mr. Kipling has written the following characteristic letter to the British Guiana branch of the navy league, in recognition of a contribution to the war fund:

"Bravo, British Guiana! seeing what they have had to contend with lately in the sugar line, they have done uncommonly well. Please convey to them my best thanks—first, as vice president of the league; second, as perpetrator of the absent-minded beggar, and, third, as fellow contributor to the big jackpot which we are holding up on Thomas' behalf. Have you seen Brazil and Trinidad come into the game?"

The Cape Town correspondent of the Times, discussing Afrikaner disloyalty, says:

"I believe the sympathy of every Dutchman in South Africa is with the two republics, and that a general rising is still quite possible. However, there is nothing to implicate the Bond party as a whole in an officially organized conspiracy against the imperial government, although the Bond leaders have winked at or pandered to sedition in order to preserve their popularity.

"The British failures and the appearance of the Boers on British territory have fomented rebellion, but even now a decisive British victory would prevent its further spread."

This correspondent testifies to the value of the services rendered by Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, in an embarrasing position. He speaks less highly of Mr. Hofmeyr, the real leader of the Bond party, and severely condemns the Dutch press of the Colony, which, he says, "is doing its utmost, while keeping on the windy side of the law, to promote rebellion and to engender racial antagonism."

The British losses in killed, wounded

and captured, up to date, are 7,987 officers and men.

LONDON, Jan. 18, 9:37 p. m.—The war office has issued the following: "From Buller, Spearman's Camp, January 18:

"One field artillery, howitzer battery and Lyttleton's brigade are across the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift. The enemy's position is being bombarded by us.

"Five miles higher up Warren has crossed the river by a pontoon eighty-five yards long. He hopes his force will by evening have advanced five miles from the river to his right front. The enemy is busily engaged entrenching."

"From Roberts, Cape Town, January 18:

"Gatacre reports that three hundred men of all ranks have been moved from Bushman's Hoek to Hoperberg, and the Seventy-fourth field battery and one company of mounted infantry from Sterkstroom to Bushman's Hoek. Otherwise there is no change."

MOUNT ALICE, Near Potgieter's Drift, Natal, Monday, January 15.—The forward movement for the relief of Ladysmith began on Wednesday, January 10, from Frere and Chieveley. Lord Dundonald's mounted brigade, with the fifth brigade, under General Hart, comprising the Dublins, the Connaughts, the Inniskillings, and the border regiment, proceeded northwesterly to Springfield. The position had previously been thoroughly reconnoitered. A few miles outside of Frere, Lord Dundonald passed targets erected by the Boers to represent a force advancing in skirmishing order. Evidently the Boers had been firing at these from the adjacent hills.

Lord Dundonald pushed on and as the main column advanced it was notified that Springfield was not occupied by Boers and that the fifth brigade had taken possession. The British transport extended for several miles and comprised some 5,000 vehicles.

The mounted brigade advanced rapidly, not meeting with any opposition. The British scouts had minutely searched all suspicious country, but there was no sign of the enemy.

The column advanced to Mount Alice, facing the enemy's mounted forces.

The Boers had been at Potgieter's Drift the previous day, but a body of South African horses swam the stream under fire and brought over the pontoon from the Boers' side.

The Boers were evidently surprised at the appearance of the British on the scene. A long camp could be seen on Tugela Heights, facing Mount Alice, but the enemy quickly struck camp and cleared off into the mountains. A buggy was seen leaving for the hills on the right, presumably with General Joubert or some other commandant. General Buller took up his quarters in a pleasantly situated farmhouse belonging to Martinus Pretorius, who had disappeared.

On Friday a loud explosion was heard. Subsequently, it was found that the Boers had destroyed a bridge under construction seven miles above Potgieter's Drift.

General Buller has issued a spirited appeal and instruction to the forces, beginning:

"We are going to the relief of our comrades in Ladysmith. There will be no turning back."

The order proceeds to advise the men, when they charge, regarding the conditions under which they should receive the surrender of any of them. It also warns them that the Boers are treacherous in the use of the white flag.

This order has been received with enthusiasm in every camp.

The march was very trying, but the troops are now encamped amid very pleasant surroundings. Their health is excellent and all are confident.

BRITISH ADVANCES

Within Seventeen Miles of Ladysmith—Heavy Firing in the Vicinity of Mount Alice—General Warren Has Passed the Tugela.

STERKSTROOM, Jan. 18.—Yesterday the Boers blew up three culverts on the Dordrecht line five miles beyond an outpost of the police camp. The commando at Dordrecht numbers a thousand.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 12:30 a. m.—At midnight the war office announced that it had no further news for publication.

When questioned with regard to the rumored British victory and the relief of Ladysmith, the officials replied that they had received no information to bear out either feature of the rumor and were inclined to think that serious fighting must precede the relief of the town.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A special dispatch from Durban, dated Wednesday, says:

"Advices from Potgieter's Drift dated yesterday (Tuesday) say that Sir Charles Warren has arrived within seventeen miles of Ladysmith and that British wounded are arriving at Meol river field hospital by every train from the front, indicating that there has already been severe fighting.

"Neither report has yet been confirmed."

SPEARMAN'S FARM, Natal, Jan. 18, 10 a. m.—General Lyttleton's brigade with a howitzer battery, crossed the Tugela river at Potgieter's Drift on Tuesday, January 16. The water rose above the waists of the men. The Boers fired two shots and then recalled their forces to the trenches, the passage being uninterrupted.

The British advanced in skirmish order and the small kopjes on the summit were occupied by 6:30 p. m. During the night it rained heavily.

Yesterday (Wednesday) the Boer trenches were violently shelled in front

of Mount Alice, while the British remained in possession of the kopjes and plain. Heavy mists enveloped the hills, but the naval guns and the howitzer battery made good practice, thoroughly searching the trenches. On the Boer right, a breach was made in a sand-bag emplacement, where it is supposed Boer guns had been placed.

The cannonade was heavy and continuous, and the Boers were observed leaving the trenches in small parties. The hill facing the British position was shelled next.

General Warren has forced a passage of the Tugela seven miles to the left.

MOLINEUX CASE

Nearing an End—Jury Weary of Expert Testimony—Evidence Continues to Point Strongly to Guilt of Defendant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Assistant District Attorney Osborne announced to-day that the prosecution to-morrow would close its case against Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

The prosecution to-day introduced two more handwriting experts, who testified briefly that the handwriting of the "Cornish" and "Barnet" letters and of the poison package address was identical with that of Molineux.

Recorder Goff ruled that the prosecution would not be permitted to call any more handwriting experts, and one of the jurors expressed his weariness of expert testimony.

The most important testimony to-day related to the poisoning of H. C. Barnet, and while Mr. Osborne was always checked by the court when he asked questions that connected Molineux with the Barnet case, still the prosecution scored effectively.

James H. Hudson, a salesman formerly associated with H. C. Barnet, testified that late in the summer of 1898, shortly before Mr. Barnet's death, Barnet received by mail a package about one and a half inches long and high in a light colored wrapper. Witness continued "I saw Mr. Barnet open the package. I saw him take out the contents. As I recollect it, there was some cotton, a smaller box inside, and in it were some pink or red capsules."

"How does all this become relevant?" asked the recorder.

"I'll show you," said Osborne, "that Barnet received things anonymously through the mails, and this defendant bought such remedies as have just been named, in the name of Barnet."

Edmund Barnet, brother of H. C. Barnet, testified that among the latter's effects were a small white box containing fifteen pink pills and also a box containing a salve.

Dr. Robert Boock, a homeopathic physician of forty years experience, testified that small doses of cyanide of mercury often repeated, would produce all the symptoms of diphtheria. Barnet, it will be remembered, was treated for diphtheria.

Other witnesses to-day were Vincent G. Hamill, president of a private remedy agency, who treated by mail the bogus H. C. Barnet, alleged by the prosecution to be Molineux, for impotency, and who testified to his correspondence with the so-called Barnet, and William O. Inglis, a newspaper reporter, who identified a new "Barnet" letter to a western medical house, asking for a prescription. The handwriting is identical with that of the other "Barnet" letters.

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

Rudyard Kipling and his family will sail for Cape Town to-morrow.

A brick combine is forming at Pittsburgh, with a capital of \$3,000,000.

All coal operators have completely ignored the invitation of the United Mine Workers to meet with them in conference, and there is strong talk of a general strike being ordered.

The London war office announces the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough as a staff captain in connection with the Imperial yeomanry being organized for service in South Africa.

Montague White, until recently consul general of the South African republic, has been in New York for a week, and is about to go to Washington. It is supposed he is on a diplomatic mission.

Aloysius Fraunheim, president of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, and president of the Beobachter Publishing Company, died yesterday afternoon, after a lingering illness. The deceased was fifty years of age.

The German press adopts a more quiet tone regarding the seizures of German vessels by British warships, printing with satisfaction extracts of a similar tenor from London papers, owing to the prospect of a speedy settlement, satisfactory to Germany.

The American Sugar Refining Company has announced a reduction of five points on soft sugars No. 2 and Nos. 7 to 11, inclusive, in any quantity. The reduction holds indefinitely. Reports from the west that independent refiners were cutting prices in that section were not confirmed in the local trade.

Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria, who left Lourenço Marques on December 18, bound for New York, landed at Naples yesterday. It is reported that he bears a letter from President Kruger to President McKinley, asking the latter to mediate between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

The rod mill workers of the American Steel and Wire Company, at Beaver Falls, Pa., who struck for an advance on Monday, held an all night meeting Wednesday night, and before adjourning decided to return to work at the company's terms. The mill will resume operation in full to-day. At the Bradford plant the men are still out.

The supreme court of the United States yesterday took formal cognizance of the motion of the state of Missouri for leave to file a bill of complaint against the state of Illinois, asking for an injunction against the Chicago drainage canal to the extent of stating to Attorney General Crow, of the former state, that some announcement would be made Monday next.

RAILWAY PASSENGER COMBINE.

All Railroads in the Country to Enter
a Big Passenger
Pool.

NO PROFIT CAN ACCRUE

To Any Road by Violation of the
Agreement, as All Will Show
Agreed Percentage

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

In order to carry out their anti-commission agreement, it is proposed now to combine all the railroads in the country in a big passenger pool and operate it in such a way that each road will get an agreed percentage of the earnings. By such action, no possible profit can accrue to any of the roads from ignoring the agreement. Each road is to be allowed to carry all the passengers it can secure, but any road that should manage to get more than its allotted proportion would have its labor for its pains, as the profits would go to the competing roads, which have failed to carry their proportion of the business.

The eastern roads have all voted in favor of this scheme, and a committee of western railroad executive officials is at work to get all the western lines into the combine. This committee is composed of President Felton, of the Chicago & Alton; Paul Morton, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; J. M. Hanna Ford, vice president of the Northern Pacific; J. Hanrahan, vice president of the Illinois Central, and J. Ramsey, jr., general manager of the Wabash.

The railroad magnates do not admit that the formation and maintenance of a passenger pool would constitute a violation of the law. It has always been the contention of the railroads that the section of the inter-state commerce act forbidding pools relates only to freight traffic and does not affect passenger business in any way, and it now seems to be their determination to act and fight it out on this presumption. The fact that President Felton, of the Alton, is chairman of the committee insures the co-operation of the Alton and Union Pacific railroads, which have always been a stumbling block in the way of pools and steadfastly refused to join combinations of that kind, is said to have been won over.

EFFECTS OF THE POOL

Will Be Discharge of 50,000 City
Ticket Agents, Etc.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say:

"As a result of the recent consolidations and agreements among the owners of the great trunk railways east of Chicago, the entire transportation system between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic seaboard is to be reorganized, involving the following changes:

The abandonment of the city ticket offices of all the roads in the syndicate in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Peoria and St. Louis and the substitution of joint offices in each city.

The discharge of all city, general, traveling and district freight and passenger agents and solicitors of the eastern roads in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. This will effect nearly 50,000 men.

The abolition of all forms of commissions, heretofore paid for the sale of tickets over these roads. This will affect the incomes of 10,000 agents, and eliminate the scalpers.

The establishment in Chicago and New York of joint auditing agencies that will apportion to each road an agreed percentage of the total competitive business.

The discharge of all superfluous assistants to the heads of departments of the individual roads; later the heads of these departments may be abolished, and the work done by clerks who will report to the two joint agencies.

The establishment in New York of a board of control, made up of persons representing the Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania, Morgan and Harriman properties, the railings of this board on all questions to be final.

The abandonment of a number of through fast passenger trains put in service during the past few years, as the result of sharp competition.

The abolishment of a common schedule for passenger trains between Chicago and New York, and between all the principal terminals of the combination's roads in the territory west of this city and St. Louis.

The abandonment of all fast freight trains, and the fixing of common time for these trains between competitive terminals.

Following are the roads now in the combination: New York Central, Pennsylvania, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Fitchburg, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, West Shore, New York, Ontario & Western, Watertown & Ogdensburg, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Nickel Plate, Baltimore & Ohio, Wabash, Big Four, Chesapeake & Ohio, Lake Erie & Western, Monon and all auxiliary lines of these systems.

When all details of the future management of the roads in the eastern combination have been perfected, the leaders in the consolidation movement will turn their attention to the trio west of Chicago, and attempt to bottle up the St. Louis and Rocky mountain country in like manner. The combining process may extend ultimately to the Pacific coast. The Harriman-Vanderbilt syndicate owns and controls the Illinois Central, Union Pacific, Northwestern, Oregon Short Line and Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Gulf roads.

PUBLIC PRINTER

To Do All the Work Connected With
the Twelfth Census—In the Senate
Mr. Wellington Made a Speech on
the Philippine Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The house to-day passed the senate bill to extend the powers of the director of the census after striking out the committee amendment to authorize the director to contract for extra printing with private contractors. The whole fight was on that amendment. The influence of the public printer and the labor organizations of the country were employed against it and after a lively debate of several hours it was overwhelmingly defeated. The publication of the reports of the twelfth census, therefore, will be made by the public printer, as in the past.

Mr. Hopkins explained that the bill with the exception of the fourth section, met the unanimous approval of the census committee. This section authorizes the director of the census to contract outside of the government printing office for printing the census reports.

In response to a question from Mr. Shattuck, (Ohio), he said he would be willing to incorporate an amendment requiring that the work should be done by union labor.

Mr. Wheeler, (Ky.), asked why, if the government work was to be let to the lowest bidder, there should be any provision restricting it to firms employing union labor.

Mr. Hopkins replied that he would accept the amendment to show there was no hostility to union labor. "Limiting this work to union offices," observed Mr. Sims, (Tenn.), is rank class legislation.

Mr. Babcock, (Wis.), asked what there was to prevent a rat office, if it was the lowest bidder, from obtaining the work.

"There is not a rat office in America," retorted Mr. Hopkins, "which can do this work."

For an hour to-day Mr. Wellington, (Rep., Md.), occupied the attention of the senate, continuing the debate on the Philippine question. He took as his text the resolution he introduced last Tuesday, declaring that the United States should not take permanent possession of the archipelago, but, after subduing the insurrection—which he sincerely deplored—should confer upon the Filipinos the right to govern themselves, affording them such protection as they might need.

Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Colo.), resumed his speech on the financial bill, in the course of which he arraigned Secretary Gage for his negotiations with the National City Bank of New York. He had not concluded his remarks when he suspended them for the day.

Mr. Wellington's speech was listened to with attention by senators and auditors in the galleries and at its conclusion was applauded.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich, (R. I.), consideration of the financial bill, in resumed and Mr. Teller continued the speech he began yesterday.

MILITIA COMPANIES

Mustered Out—Lack of Complement
of Men.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 18.—Orders were issued to-day from the adjutant general's office, mustering out Company B, of Bissell, Second infantry, and Company G, of Fairmont, First infantry, West Virginia National Guards. The reason for mustering out these companies is that they have not the required membership, so many of the members having enlisted in the volunteer service.

Incorporations.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 18.—The Glendale Oil Company, of Parkersburg, was incorporated to-day. The object of the company is operating and boring for oil and gas, and the capital is \$500, paid up. The incorporators, W. J. Robinson, Edward McSweeney, W. I. Barrett, J. M. Mitchell, Thomas F. Barrett, all of Parkersburg.

Newcomb Brothers & Co., of Huntington, W. Va., also obtained articles of incorporation for the purpose of manufacturing, buying and selling, at wholesale, confectionaries of all kinds. The incorporators are all Huntington parties.

The Red Creek Lumber Company, of Grafton, was incorporated, with a capital of \$10,000. Other charters were issued to the Keystone Jewelry Company, of Pittsburgh, capital, \$10,000. Incorporators all of Pittsburgh, and to the Crown Steel Company, of New York.

Supreme Court Business.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 18.—The supreme court of appeals transacted the following business to-day:

Thomas N. Barnes vs. Louis Bennett, special judge, etc., from Lewis county, writ of prohibition awarded. J. S. Hyer and J. H. Chapman vs. Smith, Meyers and Schnier, et al., from Braxton county, appeal and supersedeas allowed; bond, \$2,500. The state of West Virginia vs. The Baker Coal and Coke Company, from Mingo county, continued. Robert L. Day vs. the National Mutual Building and Loan Association, from Cabell county, continued to foot of docket. J. M. Hollandsworth vs. George W. Stone, from Lincoln county, submitted on briefs.

Albert Bettinger, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was admitted to the bar.

Arrested at Fairmont.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Jan. 18.—William Franklin, colored, thirty-two years old, was arrested here this evening, charged with the murder of Policeman Braines, at Connellsville, Pa., last night.

GENS. BATES, WHEATON AND SCHWAN

Have Occupied the Principal Towns
in Cavite and Batangas Pro-
vinces.

THE INSURGENTS RETURNING

To Their Homes and Secreting Their
Guns—MacArthur Pursuing
Small Bands.

MANILA, Jan. 18, 5:25 p. m.—Brigadier General Knobbe has been appointed governor of Albay province and Catanduan's island, and has temporarily been placed in charge of the islands of Samar and Leyte. His command embraces the principal hemp-producing country. He has been instructed to establish civil governments in the places under his jurisdiction.

Generals Bates, Wheaton and Schwan have occupied the principal towns in the Cavite and Batangas provinces. A majority of the insurgents have returned to their homes and have secreted their guns.

All the southern ports will be opened soon.

General MacArthur's troops are pursuing many small bands, killing numbers of the Filipinos and securing guns.

TARIFF LEAGUE

Wants American Shipping Interests
to Receive Prompt Attention of
Congress to Remedy Present De-
fects.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The American Protective Tariff League held its fifteenth annual meeting to-day. Among those present were William L. Strong, Cornelius N. Bliss, Homer Laughlin, of California, and Charles Coffin, of Maryland.

There was a proposition to discuss tariff policy for Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, but it was decided that the time was not ripe and the subject was laid on the table.

This resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the scarcity of American-built vessels carrying the American flag available for use by the United States in any emergency is an element of danger that should no longer be ignored or disregarded; and,

"Whereas, it is not creditable to us as a nation that we are carrying, in American vessels not more than one-eighth of the total volume of American commerce, therefore,

"Resolved, that it is the duty of Congress to heed the recommendation of President McKinley in his last message and to enact legislation that shall remedy these defects and place the American merchant marine upon the footing demanded alike by the possible exigencies of war and the pressing requirements of our increasing export trade."

These officers were elected:

Board of managers, Charles S. Landers, E. A. Hartshorn, A. D. Juillard, Theodore M. Ives and J. E. Thropp; president, W. L. Strong; vice presidents, LeGrand B. Cannon and Joseph E. Thropp; treasurer, Chester Griswold.

ANTHRACITE MINERS

Of Pennsylvania, Numbering 40,000,
to Strike—Clash Between the
United Mine Workers and Knights
of Labor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—News has reached here that about 40,000 miners in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, near Scranton and Shamokin, who have been in a restless state for some time, have decided to strike.

The scale committee met this afternoon, and organized, with W. D. Ryan, of Illinois, president and W. H. Haskins, of Ohio, as secretary. After the adjournment of to-day's session, the convention again met, and decided to take no action until after the election of officers.

In a talk to the convention to-day, President Mitchell recommended the endorsement of the resolution adopted at the Detroit convention, advising all members of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to withdraw from the Knights of Labor.

The convention heartily endorsed the resolutions, as suggested by President Mitchell.

This action by the convention is a condemnation of the Knights of Labor, and labor leaders here said to-night it would widen the breach between the Mine Workers and the Knights of Labor.

Released on Insufficient Evidence.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 18.—Humphrey Murphy, of this city, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Spates upon the charge of breaking into the Quiet Dell postoffice and stealing therefrom \$22 worth of stamps in 1898. Commissioner Spates thought the evidence insufficient and released the prisoner.

Ex-Senator Davis Entertains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, gave an elegantly appointed dinner to-day in honor of President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the guests all being men of note in the railway world. The dinner was entirely a social affair, and had no connection with any railroad consolidations or other business matters.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia—Rain Friday, followed by fair weather; colder Friday night; Saturday fair; southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

For Western Pennsylvania—Rain Friday; probably fair Saturday; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly.